

were again certainly seen. This species has not been previously recorded from Connecticut in spring.

**Tringa canutus.** KNOR.—Two birds of this species were seen May 25 in company with the Dowitchers seen on that date. They were observed clearly and were in the beautiful rosy-breasted and gray-backed spring plumage. This species has been recorded but once previously in spring from Connecticut (Gabrielson, Auk XXXIV, 462-3) and then from nearly the same locality as this record.

**Totanus flavipes.** YELLOWLEGS.—Two birds of this species were observed at Norwalk, May 11. They were in company with the larger species, so that comparisons in size were easily made to identify them. There are but two previous spring records from Connecticut.

**Squatarola squatarola.** BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—This species was first noted on May 18, and was abundant from May 25 to June 1. During that time a good many in apparently full adult plumage were noted.

**Arenaria interpres morinella.** RUDDY TURNSTONE.—This species was very abundant from May 25 until June 1, flocks numbering from a dozen to fifty or more being seen. In fact, this species, usually rare in spring, was equally abundant with such common species as the Least Sandpiper and Semipalmated Plover.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Norwalk, Conn.*

**Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*) Nesting in West Haven, Conn.**—For the past two seasons word has been sent to me that Snipe were nesting on a certain farm near West Haven, but I did not pay any attention to it, as I at once thought they were Spotted Sandpipers.

About the middle of June of the past season a farmer said to me that there was a Snipe's nest in one of his corn fields, and that it contained four eggs. I at once questioned him in regard to the size of the birds and, he said they were as big as Robins, and that they had black collars on their necks.

On July 7 I paid a visit to the farm and as I was passing a pasture lot I heard the call of a Killdeer and looking over the lot I saw a pair of the birds.

When I reached the house the man took me into a corn field back of the barn, and, there in the center of the field was the nest with three eggs, one having been broken accidentally while cultivating. The nest was simply a depression in the ground with a few small pebbles on which the eggs lay. The old bird made her appearance and moved about the field, dragging her wing and feigning lameness.

The eggs at this date were heavily incubated so I took two exposures of the nest and left it hoping they would return in 1919 as the farmer said they had nested on his place for three years. A few days later I had an interview with the son of a farmer who had previously told me about Snipe nesting on his place, and, he said that they had nested there this

season and in the season of 1917, while in the spring of 1916, sixteen Killdeers were on his place, but a pair of bird dogs from a nearby house were continually hunting them so that only two pairs remained to nest.

This is the first time I ever knew of Killdeers nesting in West Haven.—  
NELSON E. WILMOT, *West Haven, Conn.*

**Mourning Doves Sharing a Robin Roost.**— On the evening of September 10, 1918, shortly after sunset in a country place outside of St. Louis, I saw fourteen Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) flying low through the gathering dusk. Others followed along the same course in small groups or singly, so that I was convinced that there was a general movement toward a roosting place. The next evening I posted myself near the point where the birds had been observed the night before, and discovered that several hundred Doves were going for the night to a piece of low ground only a few rods away. At the same time many Robins were also noted dropping into the same tangle in the manner characteristic of this species when flying to a "roost." For several evenings a count was made of both species as they came to the roost. On September 14, three observers at different points counted five hundred and twenty-five Robins and four hundred and ninety-seven Doves. On September 28 only fifty Doves were noted, and on October 10, none.

The thicket in which both species roosted covered several acres and was made up of wild plum, wild crab, small oaks and elms, many of which were draped with wild grape vines. Through a part of the thicket ran a piece of low ground in which grew taller elms, willows and buttonwood. The thicket was surrounded on all sides by open fields.

The Doves came chiefly to the northwest corner of the thicket, the Robins chiefly to the north and east sides, but a few individuals of each species came along the route used chiefly by the other. A possible explanation of the marked difference in routes lies in the fact that the region to the northwest, from which the Doves apparently came, contained large corn and wheat fields and had fewer trees, while that to the north and east, from which the Robins came, included more small yards and groves of trees.

The first Doves usually appeared later than the first Robins, and their whole flight was spread over a shorter period of time. Many individuals came singly, but loose flocks of as many as thirty-four were noted. They never flew as high as the Robins that came in early, but no lower than the Robins that came late, when it was getting dark. Like the Robins, they occasionally lit on telephone wires before going into the thicket. To the northwest, about a quarter of a mile away, were two small cattle ponds; here, one evening, I observed Doves stopping to drink, apparently on their way to the roost.

The Doves, unlike the Robins, were invariably silent on their way to the roost and after entering it. The Robins very often gave their sibilant note when flying over, and in the roost kept up a considerable interchange of